



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 2

PART II — Section 2

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on 26th November, 2009:—

BILL No. 99 OF 2009

*A Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixtieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (One Hundred and Tenth Amendment) Act, 2009.

Short title  
and  
commence-  
ment.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In article 243D of the Constitution,—

Amendment  
of article  
243D.

(i) in clause (2), for the word “one-third”, the word “one-half” shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause (3), for the word “one-third”, the word “one-half” shall be substituted;

(iii) for clause (4), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(4) The offices of the Chairpersons in the Panchayats at the village or any other level shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide:

Provided that the number of offices of Chairpersons reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayats at each level in any State shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of such offices in the Panchayats at each level as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State bears to the total population of that State:

Provided further that not less than one-half of the total number of offices of Chairpersons reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or, as the case may be, the Scheduled Tribes:

Provided also that not less than one-half of the total number of offices of Chairpersons (including the number of offices reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) in the Panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women:

Provided also that the number of offices reserved under this clause shall be allotted by rotation to different Panchayats at each level.”.

### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Panchayats have a vital role to play in the welfare and development of the weaker sections of society, including women. The representation of the marginalised sections of the society in Panchayati Raj Institutions serves to enhance their voice within these bodies and promotes inclusive governance which is essential for inclusive growth.

2. It needs to be recognised that women suffer multiple deprivations of class, caste and gender. The existing provisions in the Constitution relating to reservation for women in Panchayats have facilitated women, in general, and women from even the most marginalised communities, becoming politically active. Further, reservation of offices of the Chairpersons in the Panchayats for women has brought them into leadership positions. This has enhanced the image of women in the society, especially in rural areas, and has made Panchayati Raj Institutions more inclusive institutions.

3. Article 243D of the Constitution provides that not less than one-third of the total number of seats, and seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes as well as offices of Chairpersons in Panchayats at each level, shall be reserved for women. There is a further need to enhance women's participation in Panchayats, as it would serve the twin purpose of empowering women and making Panchayats more inclusive institutions.

4. Accordingly, it is proposed that the reservation for women in Panchayats in the total number of seats, offices of Chairpersons and in the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes across three tiers should be raised from not less than one-third to not less than one-half. Reservation for women belonging to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe categories in the offices of Chairpersons in Panchayats at each level should also be not less than one-half.

5. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objectives.

NEW DELHI;  
The 6th November, 2009.

C.P. JOSHI.

## BILL NO. 102 OF 2009

*A Bill to amend the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixtieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title and  
commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the National Rural Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Act, 2009.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 2nd day of October, 2009.

Amendment of  
section 1.

2. In the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, in sub-section (1) of section 1, for the words “the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act”, the words “the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act” shall be substituted.

42 of 2005.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 provides for enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Act has been notified in all the rural areas in the country. By providing employment to those who seek it, this Act has emerged as one of the largest social safety net providing employment to 4.51 crore rural households in 2008-09 and providing employment to more than 3 crore households in the current financial year.

2. The Act has thus opened up opportunities to the rural households to obtain local employment, enhance their wage earning and through their labour to create rural assets which contribute to development of the rural economy. The association of the name of Mahatma Gandhi with National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 will reinforce the Act's thrust towards equity and inclusiveness, specially of the deprived groups and socio-economically marginalised communities. The provisions of the Act of public accountability, through social audit and Right to Information will get central focus with the association of Mahatma Gandhi's name, reflecting his ideals of the sovereignty of the public in a democracy. The Act is premised on rural households volunteering to do unskilled manual labour and the association of Mahatma Gandhi's name with it underscores the dignity of labour. It is, therefore, considered befitting that the said Act bears the name of the Father of the Nation "Mahatma Gandhi" as it is a concrete expression of his development vision. Accordingly, the title of the said Act is proposed to be amended as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

3. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objective.

NEW DELHI:  
*The 18th November, 2009.*

C.P. JOSHI.

P.D.T. ACHARY,  
*Secretary-General.*